



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

act, provided that an equal sum can be obtained by and through the department of the United States Geological Survey for this work."

Sweeping of Public Places—Regulations for. (Chap. 274, Act May 20, 1913.)

SECTION 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read:

"SEC. 1418w. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sweep, or permit the sweeping, except when vacuum cleaners or properly filled reservoir dustless brushes are used, of floors in railroad stations, in passenger cars, in any State or public building, in the public, parochial, or private schools, or in other educational institutions, in hotels, department stores, where the public are invited, unless the floor is first sprinkled with water, moist sawdust, or other substance so as to prevent the raising of dust.

"2. Any person, firm, or corporation owning, or having the management or control of such railroad stations, State or public buildings, public, parochial, or private schools, hotels, department stores, where the public are invited, who violates any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50."

Slaughterhouses—Location of and Disposal of Refuse from. (Chap. 455, Act June 9, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 1418 of the statutes is amended to read:

"SEC. 1418. No person shall erect, maintain, or keep any slaughterhouse upon the bank of any river, running stream, or creek; or throw, or deposit therein, any dead animal, or any part thereof, or any of the carcass or offal therefrom: nor throw or deposit the same into or upon the banks of any river, stream, or creek, which shall flow through any city, village, or organized town, containing 200 or more inhabitants; or erect, maintain, or use any building for a slaughterhouse, except such buildings as are or shall be placed under Federal inspection, at any place within one-eighth of a mile of any public highway, dwelling house, or a building occupied as a place of business; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for each such violation by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months; and the mayor of the city, president of the village, and the chairman of the town in which any such slaughterhouse is located shall have power to and shall cause the same to be immediately removed; and every such officer who shall knowingly permit any slaughterhouse to be used or maintained contrary to the provisions of this section shall forfeit not less than \$15 nor more than \$50. In any county containing a population of 100,000 or over, all the provisions of this section relating to slaughterhouses shall apply to all establishments and manufactories in which dead animals, or any part thereof, or of the carcass or offal therefrom, are collected and converted into marketable products."

Slaughterhouses—Inspection and Supervision of. (Chap. 583, Act June 27, 1913.)

SECTION 1. There is added to the statutes a new section, to read:

"SEC. 1492ea. 1. All slaughterhouses in this State not subject to inspection and supervision by the United States Government and by officers and persons in its employ shall be inspected and supervised by the State board of health, and it shall be the duty of said board to inspect or to cause each such slaughterhouse in the State to be inspected at least once each year. The health officer

December 5, 1913

of any township, incorporated village, or city in which a slaughterhouse is located shall, upon complaint or upon the request of the State board of health, make such inspection of slaughterhouses as may be required to keep them in a sanitary condition. Any violations of the rules and regulations adopted by the State board of health for the sanitary care and construction of slaughterhouses shall be promptly reported by the local health officer to the State board of health in such manner as the State board of health may determine in its rules and regulations.

" 2. The State board of health shall have authority and it shall be its duty to enforce all laws of the State relating to slaughterhouses, and the board shall have power to make and enforce necessary rules and regulations relating to construction and operation so as to prevent insanitary or other conditions inimical to the public health in or about slaughterhouses subject to such inspection and supervision, and the board may, upon its own motion or upon written complaint, inspect and examine any such slaughterhouse, and if it shall find that the same is being operated in an insanitary manner or that the same is so located, constructed, drained, ventilated, or maintained as to be dangerous or inimical to the public health the State board of health shall make such order or orders as may be necessary to properly rectify and remedy any such method or manner of operation or any such condition so as to protect the public health. Such order shall specify the time within which the same shall be complied with, and shall be delivered in person or by registered mail to the person to whom the same is directed. The rules and regulations adopted by the State board of health in conformity with this section shall be published in the official State paper, and when so published they shall have the force of law.

" 3. The State board of health or its duly authorized representative or agent has the right to at any time enter any slaughterhouse and to go upon any premises connected therewith for the purpose of inspecting the same.

" 4. It shall be the duty of any person, firm, or corporation owning any building which is used or operated as a slaughterhouse in this State at the time this section goes into effect, and which is not subject to Federal inspection, or if such owner is a nonresident of the State, then of the person, firm, or corporation operating any such slaughterhouse, to report to the State board of health in writing, on or before August 1, 1913, describing the location and construction of such building so used or operated; and the location and construction of all buildings hereafter used or operated as a slaughterhouse, which have not already been reported to the State board of health and which are not subject to Federal inspection, shall be reported to said board of health within ten days after the same is first used or operated as a slaughterhouse. Such report shall be made by the owner of such building, if a resident of this State, and if not, then by the person, firm, or corporation operating the same as a slaughterhouse.

" 5. The owner, operator, or person in charge of any slaughterhouse in the State of Wisconsin, upon whom an order shall have been served by the State board of health as herein provided, may appeal from such order and shall be granted a hearing before such board at its next regular meeting, provided such appeal is made in writing and is filed with one of the members of such board or with its secretary. The State board of health shall have power to affirm, repeal, or alter such orders, and each member thereof or the secretary may for the purposes of any such hearing administer oaths and take testimony and sub-poenas and compel the attendance of witnesses in the manner provided in section 2394-61 of the statutes, and all witnesses shall be paid as provided in section 2394-62 and shall be subject to said section of the statutes.

" 6. Any person who shall prevent or attempt to prevent the State board of health, their duly authorized representative or agent, or the local health officer

from entering any slaughterhouse or from going upon any premises connected therewith for the purpose of inspecting the same; or any person who shall fail to comply with any order or the rules of the State board of health, made and served as provided in this section, and within the time specified in such order; or any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days nor more than six months.

" 7. It shall be the duty of the district attorney of each county in the State to prosecute any and all persons for violation of this section or of any order or the rules of the State board of health, and to fully cooperate with the State board of health in the enforcement of all laws relating to slaughterhouses."

Hotels and Restaurants—Regulation of, by State Board of Health. (Chap. 648, Act July 24, 1913.)

SECTION 1. There is added to the statutes a new section and a new subsection to read:

" SEC. 1408m-10. 1. The following terms as used in this section shall be construed as follows:

" (a) The term 'hotel' shall mean and embrace all buildings or other structures kept, used, and maintained as places wherein sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transient guests with or without meals in which five or more rooms are used for the accommodation of such transient guests, and shall also mean and embrace all buildings or places used in connection therewith.

" (b) The term 'restaurant' as used herein shall mean and embrace all buildings or other structures kept, used, and maintained as places wherein meals and lunches are served without sleeping accommodations for transient guests, together with all buildings or places used in connection therewith.

" (c) The term 'public health and safety' as used herein shall be construed to mean the highest degree of protection against infection, contagion, and disease that a hotel or restaurant will reasonably permit.

" 2. On or before January 1, 1914, and each year thereafter, every person, firm, or corporation now engaged in the business of conducting a hotel or restaurant, or both, and every person, firm, or corporation who shall hereafter engage in conducting such business, shall procure a permit from the State board of health for each hotel or restaurant so conducted or proposed to be conducted; provided that one permit shall be sufficient for each combined hotel and restaurant where both are conducted in the same building and under the same management. Each permit shall expire on the 31st day of December next following the issuance. No hotel or restaurant shall be advertised or held out to the public as such or be maintained and conducted in this State, after the taking effect of this act, without a permit therefor; and no permit shall be transferable.

" 3. The annual fee for a permit to conduct a hotel or restaurant in this State shall be \$2; provided, that for hotels containing more than 30 sleeping rooms used for transient guests, the fee shall be \$3. All such fees shall be paid to the secretary of the State board of health before said permit is issued, and the secretary of the said board shall, weekly, pay into the State treasury all fees collected for permits issued during the preceding week.

" 4. The board of health shall, upon request therefor, furnish to any person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct a hotel or restaurant, the necessary application blank for a permit which the applicant shall fill in, stating the full name and address of the owner or lessee of the building, or both, the lessee and